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WOMBLE CARLYLE SANDRIDGE & RICE, PLLC			MOON, SEOKYUN	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/538,161	GRANT ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SEOKYUN MOON	2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2010.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-16 and 19-30 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-16 and 19-30 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 08 June 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. The Applicants' arguments with respect to the newly amended independent claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Remarks

2. MPEP 2144.03 Section C states, "*If applicant does not traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or applicant's traverse is not adequate, the examiner should clearly indicate in the next Office action that the common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate.*". Since the Applicants have failed to traverse the Examiner's Official Notices taken in the previous Office action adequately, Examiner respectfully submits that the Examiner's Official Notices taken in the previous Office action are taken as admitted prior arts.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. **Claims 10-16 and 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 10-16 disclose, "*tangible computer-readable storage medium*". The specification at para [0052] of the PGPUB discloses that the computer

readable media may transmit or carry instructions to a computer, thereby encompassing some kind of transmission means, which includes signals and waveforms. Since such subject matter is non-statutory, the entire claim is rendered non-statutory.

Examiner respectfully suggests the Applicants to read the memo in the following link and to amend the claims accordingly.

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/sol/og/2010/week08/TOC.htm#ref20>

Appropriate corrections are required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 5-9, 13-16, and 24-30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaaresoja et al. (US 2002/0177471, herein after "Kaaresoja").

As to **claim 5**, Kaaresoja [par. (0045)] teaches a method for generating a virtual touch at a first communication device that includes a plurality of user-interface member (the casing of the mobile phone, the inputting means of the mobile phone, and/or the power button of the mobile phone), the method comprising:

receiving a virtual touch indicator (the text message containing the tactile icons) [par. (0037) lines 8-10] and a virtual touch signal (the signal for the tactile icons) at the first communication device (the mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2], whereby the virtual touch

signal originates from a second communication device (another mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] operated by a user to communicate the virtual touch to the first communication device; and outputting a control signal associated with the virtual touch signal to an actuator (“*vibration motor*”) [par. (0045)] coupled to the first communication device [par. (0044)].

Kaaresoja does not expressly teach the method comprising performing an initialization responsive to the virtual touch indicator on the first communication device, wherein the virtual touch indicator indicates a particular one of the plurality of user-interface members to be contacted by an operator of the first communication device to receive the virtual touch.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art that the display of a mobile phone performs an initialization responsive to a received text message on the mobile phone. In other words, it is common in the art that the display of a mobile phone displays/shows an icon or a message when a new text message is arrived at the phone, wherein the received text message indicates a particular one of the user-interface members (keys or touch screen).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method of Kaaresoja to perform initialization responsive to the virtual touch, i.e. a received text message, on the first communication device, wherein the virtual touch indicator indicates a particular one of the plurality of user-interface members to be contacted by an operator of the first communication device to receive the virtual touch, in order to inform the user of the first communication device that a new text message is arrived.

Kaaresoja as modified above teaches the method comprising outputting the control signal associated with the virtual touch to the actuator after performing initialization because, in the method of Kaaresoja, the signal related to the virtual touch is attached to the text message and

thus opening the icon/message to open the text message would activate the actuator by providing a signal to the actuator for the virtual touch.

As to **claim 6**, Kaaresoja teaches that the actuator (“*vibration motor*”) [par. (0045)] is configured to output a haptic effect to the particular one of the user-interface members (a portion of the exterior casing of the first mobile phone, which includes the inputting means of the mobile phone) when the virtual touch indicator and the virtual touch signal is received.

As to **claim 7**, Kaaresoja does not expressly teach that the plurality of the user-interface members includes one of a key, a button, a key pad, a direction pad, a touch screen, a scroll wheel, a mini-joystick, a trackball, and a knob.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to use a touch screen as the inputting means of a mobile phone.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the user-interface member of Kaaresoja to include a touch screen, in order to remove the need of including the physical keys in the mobile phone and thus to simplify the structure of the mobile phone.

As to **claim 8**, Kaaresoja as modified above teaches that the initialization includes outputting a request to initiate a contact with the particular one of the plurality of user-interface members (displaying an icon/message indicating that a new text message is arrived at the mobile phone).

As to **claim 9**, Kaaresoja teaches that the virtual touch signal is associated with a manipulation of a remote user-interface member [par. (0045)].

As to **claim 13**, all of the claim limitation has already been discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 5 except for the method being performed by a data processing system which is caused by executable instructions contained in a tangible computer-readable storage medium.

Kaaresoja teaches a tangible computer-readable medium (the combination of the memories included in the mobile phones) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] containing executable instructions which cause a data processing system (the processors of the mobile phones) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] to perform the method.

As to **claim 14**, Kaaresoja (“*vibration motor*”) [par. (0045)] teaches that the actuator is configured to output a haptic effect to when a contact with the particular one of the plurality of user-interface members (a portion of the exterior casing of the first mobile phone, which includes the inputting means of the mobile phone) is received.

As to **claim 15**, all of the claim limitation has already been discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 7.

As to **claim 16**, all of the claim limitation has already been discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 8.

As to **claim 24**, Kaaresoja teaches an apparatus (“*mobile phone*”) [par. (0037) lines 1-2], comprising:

a plurality of user-interface members (the inputting means of the mobile phone, the casing of the mobile phone, the power button of the mobile phone);

a processor (the processor of the mobile phone);

an actuator (“*vibration motor*”) [par. (0045)] coupled to at least one of the plurality of user-interface members and in communication with the processor; and

a memory in communication with the processor, the memory storing instructions configuring the processor to:

receive a virtual touch indicator the text message containing the tactile icons) [par. (0037) lines 8-10] and a virtual touch signal (the signal for the tactile icons), whereby the virtual touch signal originates from a second apparatus (another mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] operated by a user to communicate the virtual touch to the apparatus;

output a control signal associated with the virtual touch signal to an actuator (“*vibration motor*”) [par. (0045)].

Kaaresoja does not expressly teach the method comprising performing an initialization responsive to the virtual touch indicator on the first communication device, wherein the virtual touch indicator indicates a particular one of the plurality of user-interface members to be contacted by an operator of the first communication device to receive the virtual touch.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art that the display of a mobile phone performs an initialization responsive to a received text message on the mobile phone. In other words, it is common in the art that the display of a mobile phone displays/shows an icon or a message when a new text message is arrived at the phone, wherein the received text message indicates a particular one of the user-interface members (keys or touch screen).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method of Kaaresoja to perform initialization responsive to the virtual touch, i.e. a received text message, on the first communication device, wherein the virtual touch indicator indicates a particular one of the plurality of user-interface members to be contacted by

an operator of the first communication device to receive the virtual touch, in order to inform the user of the first communication device that a new text message is arrived.

Kaaresoja as modified above teaches the method comprising outputting the control signal associated with the virtual touch to the actuator after performing initialization because, in the method of Kaaresoja, the signal related to the virtual touch is attached to the text message and thus opening the icon/message to open the text message would activate the actuator by providing a signal to the actuator for the virtual touch.

As to **claim 25**, Kaaresoja teaches that the plurality of user-interface members are coupled to a handheld communication device [par. (0037) lines 1-2 and par. (0045)].

As to **claim 26**, Kaaresoja teaches that the handheld communication device includes one of a cellular phone [par. (0037) lines 1-2], a satellite phone, a cordless phone, a personal digital assistant, a pager, a two-way radio, a portable computer, a game console controller, a personal gaming device, and an MP3 player.

As to **claim 27**, Kaaresoja does not expressly teach that the plurality of user-interface member includes one of a key, a button, a key pad, a direction pad, a touch screen, a scroll wheel, a mini-joystick, a trackball, and a knob.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to use a touch screen as the inputting means of a mobile phone.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the user-interface member of Kaaresoja to include a touch screen, in order to remove the need of including the physical keys in the mobile phone and thus to simplify the structure of the mobile phone.

As to **claim 28**, Kaaresoja as modified above teaches that the virtual touch signal (the signal for the tactile icons) is associated with a manipulation of a remote user-interface member [par. (0045)].

As to **claim 29**, Kaaresoja as modified above teaches that the virtual touch indicator (the text message containing the tactile icons) [par. (0037) lines 8-10] is one or more of a haptic code or a message.

As to **claim 30**, Kaaresoja as modified above teaches that the virtual touch indicator (the text message containing the tactile icons) [par. (0037) lines 8-10] is one or more of a haptic code or a message.

7. **Claims 1-4, 10-12, and 19-23** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaaresoja in view of Lutnaes (US 6,901,273).

As to **claim 1**, Kaaresoja teaches a method, comprising:
receiving, by a first communication device at different times, a first input signal associated with a first virtual touch and a second input signal associated with a second virtual touch (receiving text messages to which tactile icons are attached, at a mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2 and 8-10], the first communication device including a user-interface member (a portion of the exterior casing of the first mobile phone, which includes the inputting means of the mobile phone) and an actuator (“*vibration motor*”) [par. (0045)], whereby the first and second virtual touches originate from a second communication device (another mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] operated by a user to communicate the first and second virtual touches to the first communication device;

providing a control signal to the actuator, the control signal configured to cause the actuator to output a first haptic effect associated with the first virtual touch when the first virtual touch is received and a second haptic effect associated with the second virtual touch when the second virtual touch is received [par. (0044)].

Kaaresoja does not expressly teach the method comprising outputting a first request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and a second request to contact with the user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art that the display of a mobile phone outputs a request to initiate a contact with an user-interface member such as an inputting means of the mobile phone to open a text message sent from another mobile phone. In other words, it is common in the art that the display of a mobile phone displays/shows an icon or a message to inform the phone-user that new messages are arrived at the phone.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method of Kaaresoja to output first and second requests to initiate contacts with the user-interface member when the first communication device receives a first and second new text message from the second communication device, in order to inform the user of the first communication device that new text messages are arrived.

Kaaresoja as modified above teaches the method comprising providing a control signal to the actuator in response to the contact with the user-interface member because, in the method of Kaaresoja, the signal related to the virtual touch is attached to the text message and thus opening

the icon/message to open the text message would activate the actuator by providing a signal to the actuator for the virtual touch.

Kaaresoja as modified above teaches outputting the first request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and the second request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received, as discussed above.

Kaaresoja as modified above does not teach outputting the first request to initiate a contact with a first user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and the second request to initiate a contact with a second user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received.

However, Lutnaes teaches the concept of including two user-interface members ("keys 9" and "*touch screen display 20*") [fig. 1] in a communication device, to operate the communication device.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method of Kaaresoja as modified above to use two user-interface members such as physical keys and a touch screen, to operate the first communication device, as taught by Lutnaes, in order to provide different ways of operating the communication device.

Kaaresoja as modified by Lutnaes teaches outputting the first request to initiate a contact with a first user-interface member or a second user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and the second request to initiate a contact with the first user-interface member or the second user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received since all of the first

user-interface member and the second user-interface member are configured to open text messages.

As to **claim 2**, Kaaresoja teaches the method comprising extracting a haptic code from the first input signal, the control signal being based at least in part of the haptic code [par. (0038)].

As to **claim 3**, Kaaresoja as modified by Lutnaes teaches that the first user-interface member includes one of a key, a button, a key pad, a direction pad, a touch screen, a scroll wheel, a mini-joystick, a trackball, and a knob [Lutnaes: fig. 1].

As to **claim 4**, Kaaresoja teaches that the first virtual touch is associated with one of an engine idling, a tennis racquet, a slippery ice [fig, 12].

Kaaresoja does not teach that the virtual touch is associated with meanings between people [par. (0024) lines 5-9].

However, since the Applicants have failed to disclose that specifying the virtual touch being associated with a specific one of a handshake, a high-five, a pat on the back, a pulse sensation, a heartbeat sensation, and a pet purring sensation provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem, it would be an obvious matter of design choice to use any one of a handshake, a high-five, a pat on the back, a pulse sensation, a heartbeat sensation, and a pet purring sensation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate any haptic sensation to the virtual touch, including any of the claimed haptic feedbacks, since any choice of feedback would provide the predictable result of delivering haptic feedback to the device user.

As to **claim 10**, all of the claim limitation has already been discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 1 except for the method being performed by a data processing system which is caused by executable instructions contained in a tangible computer-readable storage medium.

Kaaresoja teaches a tangible computer-readable medium (the combination of the memories included in the mobile phones) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] containing executable instructions which cause a data processing system (the processors of the mobile phones) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] to perform the method.

As to **claim 11**, Kaaresoja teaches the tangible computer-readable medium comprising extracting a haptic code from the input signal, the control signal being based at least in part on the haptic code [par. (0038) lines 4-8].

As to **claim 12**, Kaaresoja teaches that the virtual touch is associated with one of an engine idling, a tennis racquet, a slippery ice [fig. 12].

Kaaresoja does not teach that the virtual touch is associated with meanings between people [par. (0024) lines 5-9].

However, since the Applicant has failed to disclose that specifying the virtual touch being associated with a specific one of a handshake, a high-five, a pat on the back, a pulse sensation, a heartbeat sensation, and a pet purring sensation provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem, it would be an obvious matter of design choice to use any one of a handshake, a high-five, a pat on the back, a pulse sensation, a heartbeat sensation, and a pet purring sensation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate any haptic sensation to the virtual touch, including any of the claimed

haptic feedbacks, since any choice of feedback would provide the predictable result of delivering haptic feedback to the device user.

As to **claim 19**, Kaaresoja teaches an apparatus (“*mobile phone*”) [par. (0037) lines 1-2], comprising:

a user-interface member (a portion of the exterior casing of the mobile phone, which includes the inputting means of the mobile phone) coupled to a body;

a processor (the processor of the mobile phone);

an actuator (“*vibration motor*”) [par. (0045)] coupled to the body and in communication with the processor; and

a memory in communication with the processor, the memory storing instructions configuring the processor to:

receive, at different times, a first input signal associated with a first virtual touch and a second input signal associated with a second virtual touch at the apparatus (receiving a first and second text messages to which tactile icons are attached, at the mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2 and 8-10], whereby the first and second virtual touches originate from a second apparatus (another mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] operated by a user to communicate the first and second virtual touches to the apparatus;

provide a control signal to the actuator, the control signal configured to cause the actuator to output a first haptic effect when the first virtual touch is received and a second haptic effect associated with the second virtual touch when the second virtual touch is received [par. (0044)].

Kaaresoja does not expressly teach the processor outputting a request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member (the inputting means of the mobile phone) when the first and second virtual touches are received.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art that the display of a mobile phone outputs requests to initiate contacts with an user-interface member such as an inputting means of the mobile phone to open text messages sent from another mobile phone. In other words, it is common in the art that the display of a mobile phone displays/shows icons or messages to inform the phone-user that new messages are arrived at the phone.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the processor of Kaaresoja to output requests to initiate contacts with the user-interface member at the first communication device when the first communication device receives new text messages from the second communication device, in order to inform the user of the first communication device that new text messages are arrived.

Kaaresoja as modified above teaches the method comprising providing a control signal to the actuator in response to the contact with the user-interface member because, in the method of Kaaresoja, the signal related to the virtual touch is attached to the text message and thus opening the icon/message to open the text message would activate the actuator by providing a signal to the actuator for the virtual touch.

Kaaresoja as modified above teaches outputting the first request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and the second request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received, as discussed above.

Kaaresoja as modified above does not teach outputting the first request to initiate a contact with a first user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and the second request to initiate a contact with a second user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received.

However, Lutnaes teaches the concept of including two user-interface members ("keys 9" and "*touch screen display 20*") [fig. 1] in a communication device, to operate the communication device.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method of Kaaresoja as modified above to use two user-interface members such as physical keys and a touch screen, to operate the first communication device, as taught by Lutnaes, in order to provide different ways of operating the communication device.

Kaaresoja as modified by Lutnaes teaches outputting the first request to initiate a contact with a first user-interface member or a second user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and the second request to initiate a contact with the first user-interface member or the second user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received since all of the first user-interface member and the second user-interface member are configured to open text messages.

As to **claim 20**, Kaaresoja teaches that the body is included in a handheld communication device (the mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2].

As to **claim 21**, Kaaresoja teaches that the handheld communication device includes one of a cellular phone [par. (0037) lines 1-2], a satellite phone, a cordless phone, a personal digital

assistant, a pager, a two-way radio, a portable computer, a game console controller, a personal gaming device, and an MP3 player.

As to **claim 22**, Kaaresoja as modified by Lutnaes teaches that the first user-interface member includes one of a key, a button, a key pad, a direction pad, a touch screen, a scroll wheel, a mini-joystick, a trackball, and a knob [Lutnaes: fig. 1].

As to **claim 23**, Kaaresoja teaches that the first virtual touch is associated with one of an engine idling, a tennis racquet, a slippery ice [fig. 12].

Kaaresoja does not teach that the virtual touch is associated with meanings between people [par. (0024) lines 5-9].

However, since the Applicants have failed to disclose that specifying the virtual touch being associated with a specific one of a handshake, a high-five, a pat on the back, a pulse sensation, a heartbeat sensation, and a pet purring sensation provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem, it would be an obvious matter of design choice to use any one of a handshake, a high-five, a pat on the back, a pulse sensation, a heartbeat sensation, and a pet purring sensation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate any haptic sensation to the virtual touch, including any of the claimed haptic feedbacks, since any choice of feedback would provide the predictable result of delivering haptic feedback to the device user.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SEOKYUN MOON whose telephone number is (571)272-5552. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on 572-272-3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

May 05, 2010
/Seokyun Moon/
Examiner, Art Unit 2629

/Sumati Lefkowitz/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629